

# WITH FALL MONTHS HERE, MAINE OFFERS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY FINE SCENERY, HUNTING AND FISHING

## Two Weeks' Observation in Various Parts of the State by Labor News Representative, Not Only Convincing As Regards Advantages Offered Fall Vacationists, But That Business Conditions Have Greatly Improved and That NRA is Proving Its Worth.

By JAMES P. CONLON

The closing of Old Orchard Beach and other Maine resorts and the closing of the State of Maine, as an attraction to tourists, at least this is the opinion expressed by many who, instead of taking their vacation in the hot Summer months, delay these things until the latter part of September and October. I have just completed a 1000-mile trip, which brought me to various parts of the State, and I must say that I was very much impressed by the beauty of the State and the excellent opportunities to enjoy the scenic beauty of the State. I was able to see the State from the coast to the interior, and I was able to see the State from the mountains to the sea. I was able to see the State from the forests to the fields, and I was able to see the State from the cities to the villages. I was able to see the State from the mountains to the sea, and I was able to see the State from the forests to the fields, and I was able to see the State from the cities to the villages.

Having a lot to perform, and a limited number of days in which to do it, I was able to see the State from the mountains to the sea, and I was able to see the State from the forests to the fields, and I was able to see the State from the cities to the villages. I was able to see the State from the mountains to the sea, and I was able to see the State from the forests to the fields, and I was able to see the State from the cities to the villages.

The automobile industry, such as, to include their special inspection of that labor element, and to include their special inspection of that labor element, and to include their special inspection of that labor element.

The code operators, taking their cue from the automobile manufacturers, attempted a like act. The Advisory Board, for it, but President Roosevelt struck it out with one broad stroke of his pen. As amended, the code now reads that the labor element, and to include their special inspection of that labor element, and to include their special inspection of that labor element.

# LETTER CARRIERS ENDORSE 5-DAY WEEK WITHOUT LOSS OF PAY; SICK LEAVE AND WAGE RESTORATION AT CONVENTION

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18 (APL).—The 21st annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, held in Atlantic City last week, had the largest attendance in its history, approximately 4000 delegates being present, according to preliminary estimates made by officials of the association at its headquarters here.

The convention, which was announced at the convention that the paymen furlough now in existence would be ended during the month of November, November and December. The convention advocated Government ownership of all post office facilities, a five-day week without loss of pay, and the restoration of the association's membership therein; 20 days sick and annual leave, advocated at the convention of the wage standard; doubled the 15 per cent cut and payless furlough; and the restoration of the wage standard.

# FEAR OF HIGH WAGES TOTALLY UNJUSTIFIED, SAY PRICING ENGINEER

Substantial Jump in Wages Would Not Burden Consumer and Would Boom Buying Power, Go Long Way Toward Eliminating Unemployment, New York Expert Forcibly Brings Out.

New York City, Sept. 18 (INS).—To bring the vast low-wage army at once up to present average standards in a great blanket bid to light on the purchasing power of the country, W. L. Churchill, pricing engineer, Mr. Churchill, vice president of the John B. Hatt Corporation, declares that a 110 per cent increase in the 1933 average wage in cotton textile could have been given, without a flow in the general market for purchases possible under the existing cotton textile wage.

"Wages paid to workers of manufacturing industries per report of the Department of Commerce for 1928, and relating to more than 4,000,000 wage workers averaged only 15 per cent of the amount that the manufacturers received for their products," he said.

"A review of the 25 industrial groups" he continued, "shows that complete figures were available for 1928, discloses that the largest proportion of income received by employers is paid out to employees was 50 per cent, paid to workers engaged in manufacturing and repairing railroad cars. As little as 6 per cent was paid to factory workers by manufacturers of basic goods."

"In 1928, the average wage of all

# CELEBRATE LABOR DAY

## Simposium of Views Expressed by Gen. Johnson, President Green, Secretary Morrison and Other Officials Pertinent to Labor and Its Relations to Present Industrial Conditions.

General Johnson Urges Immediate Paying On Part of Consumers to Make Recovery Act Success—Chiseling Employers Warned by Green That Labor is Watching and Will See to It That NRA Principles Are Closely Adhered to—Morrison Reviews History of Labor During Half Century—Cullen at New Haven, Says NRA is Result of Labor's Activities—Riviere Stirs Audience in New Harbor to Great Enthusiasm.

Notwithstanding the incident was their which-interfered with the celebration of Labor Day throughout the Atlantic States and in other parts of the country millions of people either in the speakers in person or in the printed word, they were in nearly all cases declared a strong support of the National Recovery Act and the organized labor movement.

attention, here and in other parts of the country, was turned to Detroit, where President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, delivered his address, and to Chicago, where General Johnson delivered an address under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

A similar affair occurred in Boston and other New England cities, where in all cases, extensive preparations for holding elaborate parades, field sports and other features, had to be abandoned.

# Eastman Sounds Death Knell of Co. Unions on Railroads

In a letter addressed to "All Carriers by Railroad subject to the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1924," James Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Railroads, sounded the death knell of company unions in that industry.

# ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK AT DEDICATION OF \$100,000 MONUMENT TO LATE SAMUEL GOMPERS IN WASHINGTON OCTOBER 7

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18 (APL).—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, invited the officers and members of the Federation to the dedication of a monument to Samuel Gompers, which will take place in Washington on October 7.

# DOUBLING OF RETAIL PRICES ON COTTON GOODS UNJUSTIFIABLE AND GOVERNMENT HAS EYE ON CULPRITS

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington is giving its attention to the curbing of profiteering in textiles. This may be explained on the basis of the government's recent findings in the cotton industry. A large part of the cotton industry is now being operated by a few large firms, and the government is concerned that the prices of cotton goods will be raised to an unreasonable level. The government is now looking for the culprits who are responsible for the increase in prices, and it is expected that they will be held accountable.

# PAPER MAKERS' OFFICIAL REPORTS GOOD PROGRESS IN STARTING LOCALS

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 18 (APL).—Editor Arthur Higgins has been making some traveling, as he did in the September issue of the Paper Makers' Journal, official organ of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. Also, he has been doing some observing, as a result of which he suggests a code for labor organizers, who, for the most part, have been working overtime and overpaying wages.

Among his citations are the work of President Barry, who organized strong unions in the United States and Canada, and who was able to secure a code for labor organizers, who, for the most part, have been working overtime and overpaying wages.

One of the organizers of the National Recovery Act, who was able to secure a code for labor organizers, who, for the most part, have been working overtime and overpaying wages.

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# PAPER MANUFACTURERS AGREE WITH UNION LEADERS THAT SHORTER HOURS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR INDUSTRY'S SUCCESS

Newburgh, N. Y., Manufacturer Says Without Restricting Production That NRA Plan Cannot Succeed—Wage Scales Subject of Further Analysis at Washington Hearing—Burns and Higgins Are Speakers.

The present-day, paper-making machinery is operating to put the machinery to work at a rate of production which is far in excess of the demand for the product. This is a serious problem for the industry, and it is expected that the government will take action to restrict production.

# 350 LOCALS, NUMBERING ONE MILLION MEMBERS, ADDED TO A. F. OF L. ROSTER SINCE ENACTMENT OF RECOVERY ACT

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18 (INS).—A tremendous rising tide of organization in the wage and working conditions, and agree upon fair and equitable terms, thereby eliminating the necessity of strikes. The report comes from the National Recovery Act, which is now being implemented.

Work was begun on the annual report of the National Recovery Act, which is now being implemented. The report will show the progress of the Act, and it is expected that it will be a success.

It will be greatly appreciated if, when making progress from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

The Labor News, 506 A YEAR





# ATTENTION

The Executive Council of the Maine State Federation of Labor desires to express its thanks to Local Unions who participated in the Labor Day celebration held at Bar Harbor.

Vice President Young and members of the local committee, who labored so assiduously in arranging for the celebration, are entitled to much credit.

Our appreciation is extended to the locals of Oakland and Waterville, who sent large delegations, and to others who braved the weather to assist in perpetuating Labor's Holiday.

CLARENCE R. BURGESS, Secretary  
ROBERT T. DAGGETT, President  
Maine State Federation of Labor.

## PRESIDENT GREEN PREDICTS MILLION AND ONE-HALF MEMBERS ADDED TO ROLL BEFORE OPENING OF ANNUAL CONVENTION

Says Washington Convention Will be Largest and Most Important Since War-Time Meeting Held in Buffalo—Declares Recovery Act Sound in Principle and Has Started Nation on Upward Swing—Says Failure Means Chaos Which Nation Cannot Stand—Dedication of Gompers Memorial.

Secretary Clarence R. Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor, received the following letter concerning the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in Washington on October 2, and which is transmitted for publication in The Labor News.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—With a program calculated to attract at least a million already added, by the time this convention opens here on October 2, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor (Sunday) forecast the largest convention held since Woodrow Wilson addressed the war-time convention in Buffalo in 1917.

"We shall have some important revelations to make to the convention," President Green said. "Our Executive Council has just adjourned after having been in session ten days, preparing its annual report. We have gone over the entire situation, both as to organization of workers and as to organization of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

"I want to make it clear, as our Council's report will make it clear, that the American Federation of Labor is going to organize a new movement. It has two main things: First, it is not going to be stopped by the N. I. R. A. and sweeping campaign to bring workers into unions throughout the Nation."

"Second—it is going to continue to be so. It has been more than half a century, the recognized, all-embracing spokesman for American labor. That means there is no other voice in the United States for any other labor movement."

Act to Be Centering on Recovery Act

"In our convention, we shall have delegates representative of the workers, elected and responsible only to the membership of labor unions. The voice of labor will be heard on every vital public issue. However, our main attention will be to the Recovery Act, in an effort to strengthen its operation so as to produce more employment and more purchasing power. We shall be able to secure a better measure of results by the time our convention opens, because we shall have reports throughout the country on the results of the Recovery Act. We have no such optimistic picture of the benefits of the Recovery Act as terms of our employment."

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for our own good, it is our bounden duty to work for its success.

In speaking of organization work, Mr. McIntyre referred to the dissemination of information during the organization campaign conducted by local unions. This idea has been grasped by many locals as a special opportunity for adding new members, and reports already received from headquarters are that considerable gains in membership have been made by all locals as a result.

Mr. McIntyre paid a high compliment to members of the local, who, through their affiliation with the State Federation, are doing yeoman service in the organizing field. He said he had kept in close touch with their activities and was proud of the results. He said and felt confident their efforts would be rewarded with good results.

In closing, the speaker reminded all present regarding the present as being most opportune for building up their local and for cooperating with other unions in re-building the local labor movement. "With people thinking so extensively as they are, along trade union lines," he said, "the movement is being built which has made it difficult to organize, have now been removed through Section 7 of the National Recovery Act and it is our duty to take advantage of the opportunity presented."

Mr. McIntyre's remarks made a strong impression on his hearers, and he received a most enthusiastic reception.

## Build Now, Improve Now, Create Jobs

The saying that it is never too late to begin to do good, applies to physical property. In these days, every community has its share of houses and business buildings which have been allowed to deteriorate to the point where they are ready for the wrecking crew. Their deterioration may be laid to the door of the economy. While a dollar was "saved" temporarily, many dollars were lost because of it.

There are hundreds of thousands of properties which can still be put in good condition at a moderate cost, but which will be gone beyond redemption if work is not put much longer. Building is the only way to get out of the depression. It is the only way to get out of the depression. It is the only way to get out of the depression.

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# Don't Stand on the Sidelines! Join TODAY!

Labor Has a Great Part to Play in This Campaign—This is the Time for Starting New Unions and For the Strengthening of Old Ones.

By CLARENCE R. BURGESS, Secretary, Maine State Federation of Labor

May I make a personal appeal to labor of Maine and to the friends of labor, to join wholeheartedly in this Industrial Recovery campaign? The achievement of the expressed purpose of the Recovery Act means that all associated with industry should share in the benefits which follow its application.

An opportunity for the enjoyment of a greater degree of economic freedom for the workers is given us through a series of interpretations and applications, which are constantly taking place under the Recovery Act.

Labor has much to gain in this great campaign, and for that reason should give of its service and assistance without selfishness or reservation.

The hour is here and the time is opportune for the people of Maine and the Nation to render public service and accomplish a great national purpose—to overcome unemployment and lack of consuming power, with its attending distress and destruction.

We must not fail. We must win in this great fight for the realization of a nation of prosperous, happy and contented people.

Labor has a great part to play in this campaign. This is the time for the organization of new unions and the strengthening of old ones. Today, labor has the first opportunity to organize. Perhaps more important is the fact that labor can take part in the new control of industry. ONLY IF IT IS ORGANIZED! Moreover, that the lone and lonesome non-unionist is OUT OF THE PICTURE. It is the great day of organization.

America is laying the plans for a nation of organized intelligence and organized determination to create a nation good for the people. If you are not in a union, you are behind the parade. You are on the sidelines—merely an onlooker.

Get into a union today. If there is none in your trade or occupation, get in touch with the Central Labor Union in your locality, or write to the Maine State Federation of Labor, Clarence R. Burgess, Secretary, Box 34, Augusta.

There is, or will be formed, a union for every kind of work.

GET INTO A UNION. GET WHERE YOU COUNT FOR SOMETHING!

Why not spend a little in seeking to produce new industrial wells from which permanent jobs may be drawn? Entirely new jobs, rather than temporary employment, to be followed again by unemployment or overcrowding of existing industry, is what our country really needs.

William B. Wilson, first Secretary of the U. S. Department of Labor, spent a number of days in Washington as an NIRA observer for coal miners and operators.

As arbitrator for the Illinois Coal Operators Association and District No. 10 of the United Mine Workers of America, he was in the long run, often the best maker of jobs of all.

Wilson's excellent suggestion, that the Government is to spend hundreds of millions in construction projects which will be followed again by unemployment or overcrowding of existing industry, is what our country really needs.

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**FIRST NATIONAL STORES**

**BACK TO SCHOOL SALE**

Now that your children are home from vacation and starting back to school, their supplies are known to ever better low prices. These will help your food budget and give the children what some substantial meals.

**Brookside Rolls**

**BUTTER 2 lbs. 49c**

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Just The Cereal You Should Eat For Breakfast

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**Smoked Shoulder**

SUGAR CURED - LEAN - SHORT SHANK

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**BAKERY SUGGESTIONS**

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**Pineapple 37c**

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2 No. 20

**Maple Syrup 19c**

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**Rumford Baking Powder 99c**

LB TIN

**Clothes Pins 15c**

DIAMOND 2 Boxes

**Sunbrite Cleanser 13c**

3 TINS

**Ammonia 21c**

BELLEVUE QUART BOT

**N.B.C. SPECIALS**

Royal Lunch 19c

Graham FANCY 19c

Graham 19c

Crown Pilot 19c

Oval Creams 23c

**LUX 17c**

20c 2 1/2

**LUX TOILET SOAP 3 1/2 17c**

**Broom Sale**

STURDY - LONG LIFE - REINFORCED

Standard EA 33c

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**UNITED STATES LABOR DEPARTMENT**

**FIGURES SHOWED HIGH TOTAL OF LABOR CONTROVERSIES DURING LAST MONTH**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16 (LNS).—As however, coal and other strikes, were settled in 1932, and North Carolina, without of fruit and vegetable pickers struck rapidly in California and many thousands of garment workers quit their jobs in New York City. Other strikes threatened and the situation was reminiscent of the year immediately following the end of the World War. The strike wave in many parts of the Nation.

The California strikers attacked by a wave of 20 cents an hour. Hundreds of pickers of cotton, peaches, pears and grapes and beet sugar workers stopped in various districts of the State. The New York strike involved more than 60,000 workers who are fighting the jobbers, held primarily responsible for low wages and poor working conditions. Speedy action was taken by the National Recovery Administration to bring a settlement.

Industrial disputes since the beginning of the present upward trend in business and industry show a marked increase, having jumped to a total more than one-half larger than the corresponding figures for a year ago. Statistics of the United States Department of Labor show that the number of general industrial disputes submitted in July reached one of the highest totals in recent years. One hundred and nineteen cases of labor disputes involving general industry and 16 prevailing wage cases on Federal con-

struction were reported in July, compared with 71 cases of general disputes and 19 prevailing wage cases in June.

Figures for the month of July have not yet been received by the Department, but the number of strikes reported during June totaled 122, compared with 69 in the same month last year. These figures are not comparable with the preceding year, because the figures reported by the Service include many disputes which have not developed into strikes.

Unofficial reports coming to the attention of the Labor Department show a total of 294 companies with strikes during July, compared with 215 in June and 274 a year ago.

## Founder of Federal Labor Department Visits Washington

William B. Wilson, first Secretary of the U. S. Department of Labor, spent a number of days in Washington as an NIRA observer for coal miners and operators.

As arbitrator for the Illinois Coal Operators Association and District No. 10 of the United Mine Workers of America, he was in the long run, often the best maker of jobs of all.

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## FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS BOARD STRONGLY FAVORS PREVAILING WAGE RATES

Nation Divided into Three Zones, With Minimum Ranging From \$1 to \$1.20 an Hour for Skilled Building Mechanics

Agreement Which is Signed by Representatives of Building Trades Unions, Also Sets Minimum of 40 to 50 Cents an Hour for Unskilled Labor, and Provides for Adjustment of Ordinary Disputes—Ickes Sees Establishment of Decent Living Standards.

Minimum wage rates on Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works were fixed in a resolution adopted by the Special Public Works Board, the rates were under an agreement signed by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, arranged by the United States Department of Labor, Labor Lobby, chairman of the Labor Advisory Board of the Public Works Administration, represented the

The Labor Board who signed the agreement consisted of Henry W. Blumenthal, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Charles Reed, assistant to the president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, John G. Brown, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters of the United States and Canada, Thomas J. Murphy, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and M. J. Murphy, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The Nation was divided into three wage zones—Southern, Central and Northern—with minimums differing in each zone.

The board decided that the hourly wage rates for skilled workers should be not less than \$1 in the Southern zone, and \$1.20 in the Central zone, and \$1.50 in the Northern zone. For unskilled labor the rates per hour are not less than 40 cents in the Southern zone, 50 cents in the Central zone, and 50 cents in the Northern zone.

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## Dedication of Cullen Monument Postponed

Official of the Massachusetts State order, Public Works Administrator Harold Ickes announced that the dedication ceremony in connection with the placing of a monument on the grave of Charles A. Cullen, in the Cullen cemetery in Worcester, on Sunday, Sept. 17, has been postponed.

The increased purchasing power which will be afforded to construction workers, he said, would make it possible for them to purchase their own share of the output of American industry and American agriculture.

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# The Labor News

Official Organ of the  
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR  
Published Monthly by  
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Under Supervision of Robert E. Daggett, Frank C. McDonald, Alonzo F. Young and Clarence R. Burgess, Comm.  
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The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine. Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Prosperity of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employer and Employee.  
An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

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## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Robert E. Daggett, 13 Pleasant St., Waterville  
Treasurer—J. H. Fitzgerald, 15 W. Chapel St., Augusta  
Secretary and Legislative Agent—Clarence R. Burgess, 19 Chapel St., Augusta  
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4th District—Alonzo F. Young, 13 Main St., Bar Harbor  
5th District—Frank M. Perry, 144 Congress St., Millisocket

SEPTEMBER, 1934

## Maine Repudiates Prohibition

Credible of Prohibition 26th State to Bid for Return of Individual Sovereignty.

By a conclusive vote of 3-to-1, the people of Maine have formally repudiated Volsteadism and all that it stands for—physical compulsion to enforce observance of an illogical law.

Maine marked the 26th State which had thus far made a bid for the return of her individual sovereignty, too lightly cast away on a wave of hysteria and post-war maudlinism. The enormous economic waste and business dislocation caused by prohibition will soon be at an end. Incidentally, the government will get back about \$1,000,000,000 of lost revenue annually—which has been going into the pockets of bootleggers, thugs and murderers. The American people learn slowly, but this lesson of what comes of tampering with the fundamental principles of the Constitution should never be forgotten.

As to the 100,000 prisoners, victims of this iniquitous law, these unfortunate who have not been convicted of actual crimes of violence, should be freed at once. Every Governor of every State in the Union should hasten this policy of belated justice. What was a common practice in the days of Washington, namely, the making, transporting and selling of wine and spirits, has been made a crime by irrational idealism.

Justice and equity now demand that these prohibition prisoners be freed, in accordance with the mounting tide of public repudiation of those same laws that placed them behind the bars.

Let New England lead the wave of liberation. Here, national liberty was born, and here it should never be allowed to die in a prohibition prison cell.

## WILLIAM GREEN AND THE NRA

Labor perhaps does not fully realize how fortunate it is in having a champion of the calibre of William Green on the NRA Labor Advisory Board.

The Federation's president has proved himself a statesman in his handling of labor's case at Recovery Administration headquarters. He has lost no opportunity to promote the interests of the workers under the NRA and his influence has been potent for good throughout the entire organization and has been felt in all its policies and activities. In seeking to advance the interests of the workers, he has had in mind the welfare of all and his work has been constructive and helpful to the entire Nation.

"Bill" Green knows the worker's life, his dangers and hardships. As a miner he worked at one of the hardest and most dangerous of trades, and he can be depended upon to fight to get the worker everything within reason. But he will not waste time and energy seeking the impossible.

## Laying Down the Law Against Gangdom

Rhode Island Attorney-General Service Note That Real Crimes Are to Be Vigilantly Prosecuted.

Hard sledding is in store for gangsters in the future who invade Rhode Island, is the warning uttered by Attorney-General Hartigan. Speaking before the Rotary Club in the Biltmore Hotel, in Providence, he laid down the law against gangdom in general who may see fit to defy the law and attempt to prey upon the citizens of that State.

He criticized the policy of allowing the calendar of criminal cases to become loaded down as a result of inaction. Calling attention to the fact that a multitude of such cases were of a minor character, he expressed his determination to make a clean-up without undue delay. He gave notice that somebody must take the bull by the horns and that he had been elected to office, he was going to do it.

The Attorney-General commented upon the fact that a large number of these stagnated minor cases were for infractions of the beer and liquor laws. Alluding indirectly to the tidal wave of repeal, he stated that he would discontinue every one

of such cases unless the police authorities moved for an immediate trial. He caustically speculated their fate before a Rhode Island jury of the present day and in view of the attitude of a typical Rhode Island jury? Against speakeasies and gambling devices, he promised unrelenting warfare.

It is very evident from an understanding of Mr. Hartigan's speech, that a new era has come to Rhode Island. The old impossible partnership between an irrational law, such as prohibition, and resolute and determined public opposition to its enforcement on the part of the public, has come to an end. Clear-cut important cases of liquor violation will continue to be prosecuted, but the police must no longer make the court calendar a wastebasket for minor law infractions that carry their own absurdity on their face. The law will henceforth be more directed toward suppressing real and serious crime, and the comic opera of Volsteadism will have the judicial curtain run down. The day of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel has gone by.

## Slow Progress of Remedial Legislation

Workmen's Compensation, Was Cause of 20 Years of Unending Battle in Massachusetts Legislature

Speaking at a Labor convention in the adjoining State of Massachusetts, Robert J. Watt, secretary and legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, called attention to the fact that what Labor had won in the past it had been obliged to fight for, long and hard.

He mentioned one case, that of Workmen's Compensation, which for nearly 20 years was a cause of an unending battle in the State Legislature. Looked on at first as freak and radical legislation, it took about a generation of hard work, year after year, in and out of the State House, to convince the slow-moving conservatives that Workmen's Compensation was in fact only common human justice and of great benefit alike to the local community, the State and the Nation.

Today, nobody who has given the matter serious thought would seek to repeal this law. It has justified itself a thousand manifold times in relieving the unfortunate individual, and even the local community, of a grievous burden which properly belonged to industry where that disability had been incurred.

But this is only one phase of the matter. Labor is constantly faced with new problems as well as old injustices. It is time for all the workers to stand together and work for complete organization. With their united votes, voices and efforts, they can compel the granting of their obvious rights. Unorganized, or disorganized, they are a prey to economic exploitation and political disregard. The motto, then, is: Organize, now, at once, and without the loss of a day.

## Annual Memorial Roll Call

Let Us Forget the Deeds of Past Leaders and the Incalculable Debt of Gratitude Due Them

It seems but fitting and proper that there should be an annual observance of roll call meeting in honored memory of the great leaders of the movement who have gone before, and by whose energy, sacrifice and ceaseless labors this great movement became first a living actuality and next the powerful agency for human good and welfare which it is today.

The Labor News suggests that in every local union throughout the land, and especially in all Central Labor Union bodies, such annual commemorative services be held. This would afford a fitting opportunity to pay tribute to the memory of these great leaders, exemplify their words and deeds that from such a public testimonial the present leaders may take renewed courage and the lowest man in the ranks may be inspired.

From such outstanding figures in the Temple of Labor as Gompers, Mitchell, McGuire and others, fame and glory will never depart. But, generations pass swiftly on, mighty social and economic changes are taking place.

This annual memorial roll call of our great and honored departed brothers is necessary, not that we can add anything to their renown, but lest the coming generation should forget the incalculable debt of gratitude which is due to these great founders and leaders of the cause of Labor.

## SPEED UP BUILDING PROGRAM

The demand for speed in the Government's nation-wide public works program grows more insistent. There is quite evidence, something wrong with the administration of the fund. It is not moving fast enough to put men to work. Employment and purchasing power are lagging behind prices, threatening disaster to the recovery program.

The feeling is abroad that Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Public Works Administrator, is placing too much emphasis on the necessity of moving slowly and carefully in order to avoid graft and waste. As the Business Week says, his policy is highly commendable—to a certain point, or under normal conditions.

"But these aren't normal conditions," the Business Week adds. "There is a grim necessity that jobs be made—and quickly—unless we are to have grave social and economic disturbances this winter."

## The Proper Nutcracker---30-Hour Week!

Reprints for Labor by John M. West



One of the most feasible ways in which to overcome unemployment is to shorten the work-day and the work-week. To illustrate, if a reservoir had an inlet too great for the outlet capacity, it would flow over. In like manner, when production overweighs consumption, it is evident that the two must be brought into balance unless chaos is to ensue.

There will have to be adjustments and readjustments before the long train of old abuses can be corrected. In the meantime it is easy to recognize the principle of a balanced production matched to equal consuming power.

The 30-hour week, consisting of five days of six hours each, will help greatly in bringing about that desired end.

Many industries, it can be employed with a minimum of disturbance. Its eventual adoption as a general rule can only be a matter of time if the country is ever to get out from the present overburden of excess labor and insufficient buying power. It may be a hard nut to crack, but the 36-hour week is a likely nut-cracker, as the illustration shows.

## N. R. A. is the Badge of Honor

Business Men Cannot Afford to Risk Failure of the Recovery Act

The NRA is the sign and symbol of the Recovery Act. Under that banner, the house of the great army of unemployed will begin to get back to work. And when men resume employment, the depression will fade away—in like proportion.

Washington is asking for hearty and honest cooperation. Nobody but the most short-sighted manufacturers and employers would try to deny or evade it. If the Recovery Act should fail it would mean another tremendous collapse beggarly anything that has gone before. Business men who are worthy of the name can surely see that they cannot afford to have this happen?

But, if a small percentage of recalcitrants, for their own selfish ends, seek to nullify the honest cooperative efforts of the loyal supporters of the government, then Washington has a full hand of trumps to play. These trumps consist of such drastic pains and penalties as may well cause the obstructionsists to "stop, look and listen."

General Johnson has dropped a hint about the air going to be filled with "dead cats"—in certain contingencies. So, the NRA opposers may well choose to be live heroes and patriots rather than "dead cats," for the choice must be made. The destructive reign of Mammon has brought us to the reign of Iron.

## Ban on Child Labor Justifies N. R. A.

Marks Contribution to Economic Justice and Human Regard

If the National Recovery Act accomplished nothing more in the world than the banning of child labor, it would have justified its existence. This is perhaps the greatest contribution to economic justice and human regard that this century has witnessed. It means that the tender youth of the Nation are to be allowed to grow up in their God-intended freedom from the hardship of premature toil. It means that never again shall there be the sad and insufferable spectacle of children working and taking the places of their parents, who are by that very act, deprived of fulfilling their normal duties of support.

Child labor displaces adult workers and impoverishes the community. With the decline of buying power, a reaction sets in which is progressive in its demoralizing tendencies. Moreover, upon the vigorous health and strength of the nation youth of the land, the stability of the nation itself depends. We are burning the candle at both ends at one and the same time, when we fetter happy childhood with the bonds of premature toil.

To President Roosevelt should go all honor for setting his face sternly against child labor. Roosevelt is a savior in spirit and the free blowing winds of the sea have given him a clear mind and a rugged resolution. Millions of children, yet un-

born, will hail his name as next to that of Lincoln, an Emancipator of another day and to a different race.

## BIG FORWARD STEP

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, as Public Works Administrator, advocates spending millions to eliminate disease-breeding, crime-producing slums. He has already made allotments of money from the \$3,300,000,000 public works fund for slum elimination projects.

If Secretary Ickes' stand means the beginning of the end of slums in America, he should go down in history as a great benefactor. Slums have for decades been a disgrace in this richest of all nations. To rid the cities of their menace will be a long step forward in civilization.

The immediate results of slum elimination projects will be the making of employment, now the most important task before the country. But the long range effects will be even more important. Slum elimination will mean a lessening of disease, of vice and crime, of abject poverty, of other grave evils. Good housing to replace wretched slum dwellings will mean more health, happiness and general well being—in short, a better America.

## Foul Declaration by Eminent Lawyer

Reference to Child Labor Law as "Communist Effort" by Bar Association, President Criticized by All Believers in Fair Play for the Child

Lawyers everywhere, from Chief Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court down to the humblest tyro lately graduated from law school, age bowed in shame or angered beyond expression by the tirade in support of child labor launched in his opening address to the American Bar Association convention by its president, Clarence E. Martin. At the Federal Child Labor Amendment, according to press reports, he shrieked:

"It is a communistic effort to nationalize children, making them primarily responsible to the Government instead of to their parents. It strikes at the home. It appears to be a definite, positive plan to destroy the Republic and substitute a social democracy."

The Child Labor Amendment, which is supported wholeheartedly by hundreds of great publications, by practically all women's organizations and by welfare organizations everywhere, by the entire organized labor movement, by President Roosevelt and a long list of his predecessors, simply confers upon Congress the right to regulate, limit and prohibit the employment of persons under 18 years of age for the purpose of preventing un-American employers from turning the tender bodies and minds of our future citizens into interest coupons and dividend checks.

And this really noble policy, according to the President of the American Bar Association, is "a communistic effort to nationalize children," "strikes at the home," and aims to "destroy the Republic." All thinking people will ask whether a mind can make so foul a declaration as this and be sane.

## LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done Where It Stands on Problems of the Day: Its Aims and Program: Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Tailors, etc., etc.

Q.—Who introduced the bill passed by Congress making Labor Day a legal holiday?

A.—Senator James H. Kyle of North Dakota. The bill was signed by President Cleveland on June 28, 1894.

Q.—Who said: "So long as there is one man who seeks employment and cannot obtain it, the hours of labor are too long?"

A.—Samuel Gompers.

Q.—What was the purpose of organizing the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—It was organized "to promote a greater demand for products made by the union label and if labor performed by union workers to investigate into, detect, recommend and within the limits of its authority carry into effect methods for the advertisement of union-label products."

Q.—What was the first great organization of shoe workers in the United States?

A.—The Knights of St. Crispin, organized in 1867. The body reached its zenith in 1909, and by 1914 its power had declined.

Q.—What was the oldest union in the building trades?

A.—The Operative Plasterers' International Association, established in 1864, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, organized in 1880.

Q.—Does the Order of Railroad Telegraphers cover more than the United States?

A.—The territorial jurisdiction of this organization is given as the United States and possessions, Canada, Mexico and "other countries of the world."

Q.—Will the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor be the first held in Washington, D. C.?

A.—No. The Federation met in Washington in 1885, from December 31 to 1.

Q.—Who was P. J. McGuire?

A.—Founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and originator of the idea of Labor Day.

Q.—What was the International Allied Printing Trades Association organized in?

A.—March 1, 1911.

## President Green Warns of NRA Act Violations

The first strategic gun has been fired in the rapidly forming-up contest between the forces of organized labor and the forces of the NRA. The NRA is nothing either for the government or for the people. The NRA is a lawless and lawless organization. The NRA is a lawless and lawless organization. The NRA is a lawless and lawless organization.

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# UNIONS ESSENTIAL FOR STABILIZATION OF U. S. INDUSTRIES

## Counsel for NRA Spurns Specious Whines About Invasion of Private Rights When Rights of Whole Country Are Involved

Advises Labor-Hating Paternalists to Emigrate to Some Other Country Where Conditions Are to Their Liking—Collective Bargaining Essential to Economic Stability, Says Donald Riechberg in Radio Address.

In a recent radio address by Donald R. Riechberg, counsel for the National Recovery Administration, the subject treated was "Freedom and Security Under the N. R. A." Throughout his material exposition of the principles underlying the necessity for adopting a system of codes of fair practice for the several industries, the vitally essential cooperation of labor was up-held. To quote Mr. Riechberg:

"It is simply impossible to maintain satisfactory labor relations in modern enterprises, or fair competition between industrial units without some form of labor organization. It is impossible to carry out programs to stabilize production and employment without the cooperation of genuinely representative labor organizations. It is impossible in this advanced age of general education and widespread information and misinformation about commerce and general economic questions to assume

that millions of wage earners will simply accept the decisions made for them by benevolent employers or that they will regard the fixing of wages and hours and working conditions as a matter over which they should exercise no control."

The speaker suggested that those who are mentally unable to accept the necessity and value of having genuine and respectable labor organizations, for the self-protection of labor interests and the stabilization of industry, ought to leave this country. They should be emigrated to some backward land, without free schools, where the level of common intelligence is very low, and "cease to clutter up progress in the United States with the rubbish of out-worn ideas and dead philosophies."

With regard to the claim which had been made in some quarters that these government codes "interfered with private liberty," Mr. Riechberg declared that all laws were to the nature of a restraint of some kind. It was only

by restraining the unjust and unwarranted acts of the majority, he said, that the rights of the individual could be preserved. "The only way that men can be set free is by imposing restraints upon the abuse of freedom."

Speaking of the deep-rooted antipathy to labor unions, as a whole, characterized on the part of some leaders of certain industries, he denied in positive tones that the Recovery Act intended to deprive labor of its freedom of action. He referred to the age-old warfare which had existed between employers and labor above his head. He said that the Recovery Act was an end to that warfare and left behind it an endless trail of wreck and ruin.

"It is now time," he said, "to cease this destructive system by the adoption of codes of fair competition in which

labor shall have a counseling and a bargaining part."

Referring specifically to Section 7A which provides for freedom from restraint or coercion of trade and which provides for the right of collective bargaining, the speaker emphatically declared: "It was and is clearly intended that the whole scheme of self-government in industry be based upon the participation without labor participation. Without this, there would be neither security for the employer nor investor, nor freedom for the worker."

On the other hand, if labor is adequately and properly organized and which accepts the responsibilities and obligations which must go with power, it will mean freedom and security to the employer, stabilization of industry, and to the worker the best possible wages and working conditions.

## BUILD AND REPAIR NOW AS A MEANS FOR DOING YOUR SHARE IN MAKING NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT EFFECTIVE

Gen. Johnson, National Administrator, Calls for Immediate Action on Part of All Who Have Been Postponing Making Needed Purchases and Building Improvements—Building Materials Advancing—Delay Will Mean Added Cost.

Without question, materials and supplies of all kinds which are used in the general building trades have begun to move up—and will continue to do so for some time to come. This is only to be expected. The various codes which have been adopted for industries in general make this unavoidable. The moral of the affair is, "If you are contemplating having any building repairs done, within or without your home, store, factory or shop, remember that timely little motto on the edge of your desk which pointedly tells you to 'DO IT NOW.'"

By so doing, you will save money and get the cream of the building talent for your particular line of work. Later on, if industry experiences a period, it will not be possible to get such prompt service nor to the same prices and supplies and equipment at the

present prevailing figures. There is another reason, also, if you are really working in tune with the N. R. A., you will want the call from Washington to "DO YOUR PART." This is the time to determine what you can do today in order to leave it as a hang-over for some other time.

Not only can you do so much on the spot then what was contained in a recent speech made by Hon. Hugh S. Johnson, at St. Louis, on August 12, General is no home-sick bluffers, they talk to the point straight as the old saying is, "If you can't see the General has to say for this 'Do It Now' program."

On an unemployment pay check that reads as shabby to your eyes, Unemployed houses, renting automobiles, crashed shops, and times half-sold, shreds, rags, dyes

in transforming these unaffiliated workers into members of legitimate trade organizations. This is possible of accomplishment if proper attention is given the matter, but may not be consummated without effort. If local committees are not already at work along these lines, a suggestion may prompt the inauguration of such movement. This is an opportunity for every union man and woman to do his or her part in the progressive and forward march toward industrial rehabilitation," says The Typographical Journal.

## Must Come to Court With Clean Hands

So Said Illinois Judge, Who Refused to Enjoin Garment Workers' House "Chiseling" Employer Paid Out Starvation Wage

Another jury, Judge Harry M. Fisher of the Cook County, Illinois, Circuit Court, has taken the advanced stand initiated in Wisconsin and New York, in holding that employers seeking labor and picketing injunctions must come into court with "clean hands" if they hope for successful issue to their suits.

"Clean hands" they have not, Judge Fisher ruled in denying an injunction to La Mode Garment Company, Inc., against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, when they are paying their employees wages so low, in this case \$6 weekly for 30 hours work, as to constitute an incitement of the workers to the acts complained of, Judge Fisher said.

"Clearly, if one deals so inequitably in respect to the very business he seeks to protect as to naturally and directly cause the trouble he complains of, how can he be heard to say that his wrong-doing is not connected with the subject matter of his suit?"

A few more such decisions from judges as courageous and social-minded as Justice Fisher will put a check to injunction proceedings in the State courts brought by callous employers bent only on strike-breaking. Probably, however, cowardly and venal judges will be found to obey the will of the employers who are forbidden to use the injunction to browbeat workers, as the Federal courts now are restrained by the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law.

## Why Vermont Repealed Prohibition

It Has Been a Surrender of Pride, But On Inevitable Bowing to Common Sense and Humanity

Like a steam roller relentlessly pushing its way along the highway and thrusting to right and left everything in its way, prohibition repeal is moving steadily on to its goal. National prohibition, born out of war hysteria, denominational impetuosity and political cravenness, has had its long bitter trial of more than 12 years. During that time it has cost the nation over a billion dollars a year, did much to disrupt the grain trade, coal mining, railroading, and innumerable allied crafts and trades. It has filled our jails and penitentiaries with 100,000 prisoners and let loose on the public an army of puners and racketeers never before witnessed in the country.

It has caused national and international complications, brought us into serious dispute with Canada and Great Britain on account of the slaying of subjects of those countries. It has caused thousands of violent deaths and, through the medium of government devised and approved poison-

## New York Labor Plans Fight For Unemployment Ins.

The annual convention in Syracuse of the N. Y. State Federation of Labor



JOHN SULLIVAN

threw its full support behind a campaign for unemployment insurance legislation.

The convention lacked the recommendations of President John Sullivan for the fight in behalf of unemployment insurance and for a drive to elect Assemblymen favorable to labor laws. The convention declared for support of a proposed State bond issue of \$60,000,000 for temporary emergency relief.

dress, returned wardrobe—all these badges of uselessness husbandry must not be discarded if this state is to have a fair chance to do what we hope for it. Buy, Buy, Buy."

The General reminds the public that the employers cannot sustain the added costs of the unemployment insurance unless the public responds with increased business. Without public support the code cannot fail.

It is therefore the plan, patriotic duty of everybody who has any building or repairs to do, and who must

## LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN DEMANDS GOVERNMENT RECOVERY PROGRAM

Following Able Address of American Delegates Explaining Plan, Trade Union Congress Shouts Approval of "Vigorous Efforts" of President Roosevelt to Bring National Recovery.

Brighton, Eng., Sept. 12 (LANS)—The annual conference of the Trades Union Congress and the American Delegates from the American Federation of Labor, the Trade Union Congress in session here, adopted a resolution demanding that the British government start at once on a policy of shorter hours, higher wages and public works under the terms of the American recovery program.

The resolution, which was adopted by the delegates, thought some said they would like more facts of the effect of the American plan on labor. The resolution said:

"The Congress appreciates the significance of the vigorous effort now being made by President Roosevelt to bring about a recovery of the American industry by means of the National Industrial Recovery Act and allied legislation."

The resolution also expressed the hope that, with the help of American labor, the British government will be able to overcome the difficulties involved in this decisive departure from

the traditional individualism of American industry. It is expected that British labor mission will be sent to the United States to study at first hand the working of the recovery plan.

The resolution delegates from America have detailed accounts of the recovery program. Burke, who is secretary of the Trades Union Congress, declared that the program is democratic in its nature and that no dictatorship had been set up in the United States.

"On the contrary," he continued, "our new legislation actually opens the doors to what American labor believed to be the creation of something closely approaching industrial democracy, a platform for which was written by the American Federation of Labor."

"As a matter of fact, the whole Government program of labor in operation in the United States is largely a response to the demands of labor representatives of labor are helping to carry it through to success, serving in a great many official capacities."

The speaker said that the recovery act is a direct national attack on unemployment. "In my view, we are at present in a recovery program."

It is not only a recovery program, it is also a recovery program. It means that the prices of building materials are being lowered. It means that the prices of building materials are being lowered. It means that the prices of building materials are being lowered.

ing of industrial alcohol, has left a ghastly toll of paralyzed, blind and crippled victims in its wake. Riots and fires have been invaded and citizens shot down by crude and excitable enforcement agents, upon their own private property or upon the public highway, without warrant of law or other authority.

While Postal employees were being reduced in salary or suffering lay-offs, 500 spies were added to the "undercover" by the last Administration. A network of prohibition spies has been spread over the nation, harking back to the horrible Czarist regime and the brutal and dreaded "secret police."

This explains why Vermont, hard-shelled, hard-headed and hard-boiled, has repudiated prohibition. It has been a surrender of pride—but an inevitable bowing to common sense and humanity.

As Franklin D. Roosevelt said at Chicago, after his nomination: "Prohibition is doomed!" The above are a few of the reasons why.

## LABOR'S OBJECTIVE

"What are you fellows after?" is doubtless what some of the employers would like to demand an answer to from the spokesmen of the American organized labor movement, as they appear in the Code hearings these days.

The objective of organized labor?—Well, it is probably like the bird mentioned by Omar Khayyam: "The bird is on the wing."

Fifty years ago the objective of a newly-forming American Labor movement was the eight-hour day, and that was a long step ahead—from a 12 or a 10-hour day. This year, with the eight-hour day not yet realized throughout all the industries of the Nation, although pretty generally accepted as standard labor-time since the Steel Industry began doing what it had declared was impossible—this year, in the presence of the new machinery and processes of mass production, the 30-hour week is the objective, immediately.

But it may as well be admitted, that this is a movable target. No man has as yet calculated the exact relationship between the present productive capacity of machinery and the available man-and-woman power in industry, agriculture, trade and commerce. If and when we can get a fairly clear picture of what America can produce in terms of what America wants, and the productive rate of our modern equipment, then we can stop—for the passing moment only, the momentary objective of the American working people in the standard of the hours of labor.

Into what terms of economic, political and other forms of social power this will be translated en route, the American Labor movement so far seems to be more or less incidental. But the standard of LIVING, that is and must be the permanent term of the objective of Labor. And that has been moving.

WHAT THEY DID IN BIRMINGHAM

In Birmingham, Ala., during a recent week, the Tailors' Union admitted 50 members and 100 per cent organization of the trade reared. A Federal union was chartered at a creosote plant and white and colored locals of dry cleaners were organized with big memberships. Several were organized with big memberships. Several were organized with big memberships. Several were organized with big memberships.

the traditional individualism of American industry. It is expected that British labor mission will be sent to the United States to study at first hand the working of the recovery plan.

The resolution delegates from America have detailed accounts of the recovery program. Burke, who is secretary of the Trades Union Congress, declared that the program is democratic in its nature and that no dictatorship had been set up in the United States.

"On the contrary," he continued, "our new legislation actually opens the doors to what American labor believed to be the creation of something closely approaching industrial democracy, a platform for which was written by the American Federation of Labor."

"As a matter of fact, the whole Government program of labor in operation in the United States is largely a response to the demands of labor representatives of labor are helping to carry it through to success, serving in a great many official capacities."

The speaker said that the recovery act is a direct national attack on unemployment. "In my view, we are at present in a recovery program."

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Four play in the motto and must be observed on the part of all. Such is the pronouncement of Owen Young speaking before a large audience in New York this week. He went far beyond the usual platitudes of the day and declared that the N. R. A. must not be a "one-way street" in which the N. R. A. will not play fair.

The speaker stressed the need of absolute cooperation between the N. R. A. and the industry, declaring that the economic breakdown was the fault of the men conducting business. The government, he said, must not be a "one-way street" in which the N. R. A. will not play fair. A firm action was given to all contributing agencies in order to make the N. R. A. a complete success. Conflict of interests for particular advantage must be given up and abandoned for the general good of all, said Mr. Young.

## 'Outside' Interference With a Vengeance

O. K. for Employers' Associations to Deal Through National Organizations But Would Bar "Outsiders" Where Unions Are Concerned

In their statements against trade union collective bargaining the executives of anti-union corporations, of which the United States Steel Corporation is typical, have stressed the terrible menace which they envisioned in "outside" organizations like national trade unions "interfering" with the wages, hours and other work conditions which the executives of the corporations see fit to impose upon their employees.

These questions, they said, should be settled by the strong and united authority of the corporation on the one hand and the weak and disunited employees on the other. There must be no "outside" interference.

Hypocrisy in the extreme, organized labor replied. Now we have an illustration of that hypocrisy.

In Washington, D. C., the employees of the Critical Manufacturing Company, operating under the blanket N. R. A. code for the steel window sash industry, struck for a 10 per cent increase in piece-work wages. Under the code the 48-hour week was reduced to 36 hours, with a 10 per cent increase in the hourly wage, which resulted in lower weekly wages.

The strikers said they could not live on the reduced pay and walked out with their demand for an increase. They knew that the minimum wage was fixed by the code, but they believed that maximum wages were fixed by the management. Not so. According to the press report of the controversy, Charles C. Anthony, manager of the Critical concern, told the employees he did not have the authority to grant their demand. Why? Because wages for the employees of every member of the trade association of the steel window sash industry, a national organization of employers, are fixed by the officials of the association, and the association at the time of the controversy was holding a meeting in Cleveland.

Here is "outside interference" with a vengeance. The manager of a steel window sash company in Washington cannot increase the wages of his employees without the consent of the national trade association of the industry!

The natural corollary to this condition is a national organization of the employees of the industry in a national trade union to bargain collectively with the national trade association of the employers. This is what the American Federation of Labor demands. This is what the American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to secure. This is what the National Industrial Recovery Act approves when it declares that employers shall have the right to organize in bona fide unions without interference from employers and use their unions for collective bargaining. And this is what anti-union employers compactly organized in national trade associations themselves, sponsored by the anti-union Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers, are making strenuous efforts to prevent.

They shall not succeed. "Labor Omnia Vincit"—Labor Conquers All—is the motto of the A. F. of L. In this fight for the right to organize, the motto shall become a living reality throughout the Republic despite the determination of anti-union employers to turn the workers into voiceless and soul-less industrial serfs responding like robots to

the will of those who own and control American industry.

## TWO BILLIONS IN RESTRICTED BANKS

Deposits tied up in closed or restricted national banks total \$2,000,000,000, Treasury Department figures reveal. This huge sum, if released, would give purchasing power a big boost and do much to start the wheels of industry revolving at normal speed. Yet the Administration has done little to release a mass buying power which dwarfs all that can be done for months under the public works program.

It seems to the man in the street as well as to the economist, that action might be taken to put at least a substantial part of this money in circulation. But the Administration does next to nothing, apparently, and says nothing. It would seem only reasonable that Washington get busy or if it can't move, take the public into its confidence and do some explaining. The money belongs to the public and they are entitled to know what is being done to restore it to them.

## What's the Real Trouble--Russia?

Revolt of Army Privates Exactly Similar to Russian Army Outbreak During World War, Is Moscow Behind Cuba's Troubles?

Three forms of Government in Cuba in less than two months, is going some. Machado went out under threatened violence. His successor was supposed to represent the will of the people for a more responsible regime. Now the new president has been forced out of office by what appears to be nothing more or less than an army mutiny, not of the entire army, from generals to privates, but of the privates and non-commissioned officers. The commissioned officers, according to reports, were disarmed and dismissed. It might be called a revolution in the ranks.

The question is: Does the army, by and of itself, really represent the people? In the United States, the army is the agent and servant of the people, not their ruler. It was on this point that the American Revolutionary War was fought. In the Declaration of Independence, it is pertinently pointed out that King George "had affected to consider the military as superior to the civil power." This was something that seemed intolerable to the men of '76. On that issue they were willing to go to war.

But our alleged State Department, with a plethora of impracticable idealisms, has formulated the government's thesis that this government could not recognize "a government established by force." If the 5-and-to-cent thinker who enunciated that mawkish anomaly had considered that this government of ours was itself set up "by force," that infantile bubble would never have put forth.

The Platt Amendment gives us the right to intervene in Cuba, and the Monroe Doctrine makes it mandatory on our part that we shall maintain law and order there. The press is commenting upon the large part which Communists have had in this latest uprising. It bears all the earmarks of the dissatisfaction and revolt of the Russian Army, during the World War, which ruined Russia and cost millions of lives of Allied soldiers.

Let us see if there is a striking running back to Moscow in this latest overthrow in Cuba. If so, we should know it.

## NOW'S THE TIME TO ACT!

"In every community there are non-union craftsmen, but there should now be little difficulty

**Addresses by State Librarian, the Mayors of  
Calais, St. Stephen, Milton and Others,  
Enthusiastically Received**

Notwithstanding several interruptions by rainy weather, and which caused no little uneasiness to members of the committee in charge, this year's Labor Day celebration in Woodland was one of the best, and drew one of the largest crowds in recent years.

The first event on the program was the ball game in the morning, which was won by the Pleasant Point Indians by a score of 9 to 5. The afternoon game was won by the Woodchuck Indians by a score of 6 to 4. The latter game was a very close one, and the game was fast and many clever plays were featured which the fans commented on with much enthusiasm, and which your correspondent, who was an interested spectator, would rather to as

the handling of the State affairs. The President has been very successful in his efforts of encouragement regarding the future, and urged the workers of the country to be patient. The President is his herculean effort to put the country on the right track, and adhering to the principles of the National Recovery Act.

The President has plain the successes of this great movement is the result of the cooperation of all this country who, as the result of increasing production hours and better working conditions, will be able to handle purchasing power which is the result of the increased production which will insure the continued return of the country to normal. The unemployed people when the Recov-

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Photographer

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Washington, Sept. 12.—"Beyond any question, the National Recovery Administration has reached a point where employment agreements have established work-weeks of 40 hours and more. A of a New Deal. They are trying again to restore the old deal. They are trying to start the

"First, there must be a real about-face," said President Green, "and we have been coming from the other end of the point of view. Three things stand out as absolutely essential, unless the Federal Reserve will change its present speed so slow as to leave us facing another winter of severe unemployment."

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"Third, there must be no deviation from the principle that if there will be no further cuts permitted containing qualifications of Section 9(a) of the National Labor Relations Act.

"Before this winter is over we

## General Johnson's Speech at NRA Celebration in New York

Although Principal Speaker, Remarks Given Scant Recognition by Metropolitan Newspapers—N. Y. Times Insinuates It Was Written for Him. Friends

Executive Council has been studying reports on re-employment and commodity production through the past week and will formulate its studies through the remainder of its session. Re-employment has not been what it should have been, but it has been the beginning and even long before the Recovery Act became law, that Americans began to realize that they had to work if we were to recover from depression.

by at the Bell Diamond.  
1.20-Hall Gables—Woodland c. vs. Grand Lake Stream.  
6.20-Hall Concert—Indian Band.  
7.20-Hall Sport—Air Yauvdeike Acids at the Midway.  
7.00-Grand Display of Fireworks at the Midway.  
7.30-Hall Concert—The Grand Old Opry Band at the Gymnasium. Music by Cliff Tappet and His Commodores.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16 (L.N.S.)—The Department of Justice has expressed the opinion that two or more persons who conspire to violate provisions of the Bacon-Davis wage act may be indicted for conspiracy. The Bacon-Davis act requires payment of the prevailing rate of wages on Government contracts.

In an opinion on the subject submitted to Corporation Counsel William W. Bride of the District of Columbia, it is stated that the act is designed to protect the public interest and that it is a crime to conspire to violate it. It is also stated that the act is a public law and that it is a crime to conspire to violate it.

This indifferent, if not critical, attitude demonstrated by newspapers against the General, while greatly deplored, will not dampen the enthusiasm manifested by the millions of people who, it was evident by the New York demonstration—in which more than a quarter of a million participated—are as much, if not more enthusiastic than they were during the exciting days of the World War.

This is no time for newspaper editors or any other persons

you and your family are the ones who stand to pay the penalty for such neglect on the part of labor to look after their interests during the busy days through which we are passing!

**THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR**

**"When Women Get  
to Fighting, We Get  
Some Real Action!"**

particular interest at last Sunday's meeting, were the activities of

"But times have changed," said a woman member, whose her attention was called to this change of attitude toward women. "Years ago, when men only had the right to vote, and when the woman was regarded as a home-maker, our sex kept in the background and permitted you menfolk, to run things in your own way. But now that we are not only equal to men, but are becoming as different as the night and day, we have the right to vote, but to speak, you are not permitted to do so."

the past few years definitely demonstrated to them how the help they have been and has brought home the realization that only through collective action can their future welfare be assured.

"I know whereof I speak," she said.

assisted in forming the organization.

**WITHOUT ACTIVE LABOR PRESS. NATION-**

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12 (ILNS). — A warm tribute to the labor press and to the International Labor News Service was paid by Joseph A. Wise, Chicago correspondent of ILNS, and of Chester M. Wright and Associates, in speaking before the convention of the ILNS at the Hotel

**Sign Up With  
Union 100 Per Cent**

ness for more than 10 years. "The labor press has been made better by the fact that this spending news is so surface," he said. "Its record is beyond reproach. Its policy has never wavered from the letter and spirit of the policies laid down by the American Federation of Labor. I think I have the right to say that it is reasonable for President Reagan to ask a union to have the labor movement and an agency of genuine service."

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